AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously presented) Use of at least one compound selected in the group of the inhibitors of the protease of the HIV virus, HIV-P1, for the preparation of a medicament for treating a subject suffering from or susceptible to a condition which can be treated or prevented by blocking the migration/invasion of cells selected in the group of: endothelial, neoplastic, inflammatory or immune cells.

2-26. (Cancelled)

27. (New) A method for treating a tumor, comprising administering to a first subject having a tumor an HIV protease inhibitor at a daily dose that is lower than the commonly used daily dose of the HIV protease inhibitor administered to treat an HIV infection in an HIV-infected subject.

28. (New) A method for blocking the growth of a tumor, comprising administering to a subject in need of said blocking an HIV protease inhibitor at a daily dose that is lower than the commonly used daily dose of the HIV protease inhibitor administered to treat an HIV infection in an HIV-infected subject.

29. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said first subject is not infected with HIV.

30. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor, at a concentration of at least one of 0.1 μM, 1 μM or 10 μM, inhibits endothelial cell and Kaposi's sarcoma cell migration or invasion in response to 50 ng/ml bFGF in a Boyden chamber assay.

31. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor, at a concentration of at least one of 0.1 μM, 1 μM or 10 μM, inhibits the production of cytokines by Kaposi's sarcoma cells.

32. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor, at a dose that corresponds to the whole dose, double, or half the dose of the HIV protease inhibitor used daily in patients infected with HIV, inhibits angiogenesis induced by bFGF in mice.

33. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor, at concentrations of at least one of 0.1 μM, 1 μM or 10 μM, inhibits activation of MMP-2 in cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells incubated in 0.1 μg/ml bFGF.

34. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor is indinavir or a derivative thereof.

35. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein said daily dose is 600 mg.

36. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein said daily dose is 1200 mg.

37. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor is saquinavir or a derivative thereof.

38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein said daily dose is 900 mg.

39. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein said daily dose is 1800 mg.

40. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of indinavir, saquinavir, ritonavir, nelfinavir, amprenavir, and lopinavir; and derivatives thereof; and combinations thereof.

41. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein said HIV protease inhibitor is a combination of indinavir and nelfinavir.

42. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the tumor is Kaposi's sarcoma.

43. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the tumor is a soft tissue tumor or tumor of cartilage, bone or blood.

44. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the tumor is a malignant tumor.

45. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein tumor is an endothelial cell tumor, a lung cell tumor, a breast cell tumor, a hepatocarcinoma or a leukemia, and in which the first subject is not infected with HIV.

46. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the tumor is a myelo-monocytic leukemia or a T cell leukemia, and in which the first subject is not infected with HIV.

47. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said administering of the HIV protease inhibitor results in regression of said tumor.

48. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said administering of the HIV protease inhibitor inhibits metastasis.

49. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein said administering of the HIV protease inhibitor further inhibits oedema.

50. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is administered with an anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic or anti-tumor drug.

51. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is administered orally, intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intradermally, intraperitoneally, intrathecally, intrapleurally, intrauterine, transmucosally, rectally, vaginally or percutaneously.

52. (New) The method of claim 27 or 28, wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is administered intralesionally.

53. (New) A method for treating a tumor, an inflammatory disease or an autoimmune disease, comprising administering indinavir or a derivative thereof to a subject in need of said treating.

54. (New) A method for blocking the growth of a tumor, comprising administering indinavir or a derivative thereof to a subject in need of said blocking.

55. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein said subject is not infected with HIV.

56. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein the indinavir or derivative thereof is administered at a daily dose that is lower than the commonly used daily dose of indinavir administered to treat an HIV infection in an HIV-infected subject.

57. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein the indinavir or derivative thereof is administered at a daily dose that is equal to or higher than the commonly used daily dose of indinavir administered to treat an HIV infection in an HIV-infected subject.

58. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein said daily dose is 2400 mg or 4800 mg.

59. (New) The method of claim 53 for treating a tumor.

60. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the tumor is Kaposi's sarcoma.

61. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the tumor is a soft tissue tumor or tumor of cartilage, bone or blood.

62. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the tumor is a malignant tumor.

63. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the tumor is an endothelial cell tumor, a lung cell tumor, a breast cell tumor, a hepatocarcinoma or a leukemia, and in which said first subject is not infected with HIV.

64. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the tumor is a myelo-monocytic leukemia or a T cell leukemia, and in which said first subject is not infected with HIV.

65. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein said administering of the HIV protease inhibitor results in regression of said tumor.

66. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein said administering of the HIV protease inhibitor inhibits metastasis.

67. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein said administering of the HIV protease inhibitor further inhibits oedema.

68. (New) The method of claim 53 for treating an inflammatory disease.

69. (New) The method of claim 68, wherein the inflammatory disease is a chronic inflammation associated with allergies and with viral infective, bacterial or parasitic agents, or the Castleman's multicentric disease.

70. (New) The method of claim 53 for treating an autoimmune disease.

71. (New) The method of claim 70, wherein the autoimmune disease is systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, thyroiditis, ulcerous rectocolitis, Crohn's disease, Goodpasture's syndrome, systemic vasculitis, Sjogren's syndrome, or primitive biliary cirrhosis.

72. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54 further comprising administering nelfinavir to the subject.

73. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is administered with an anti-inflammatory, anti-angiogenic or anti-tumor drug.

74. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is administered orally, intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, intradermally, intraperitoneally, intrathecally, intrapleurally, intrauterine, transmucosally, rectally, vaginally or percutaneously.

75. (New) The method of claim 53 or 54, wherein the HIV protease inhibitor is administered intralesionally.